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MONTANA SCHOOLS

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Superintendent of Public Instruction

HARRIET MILLER
Superintendent

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This issue features, on the first ten pages, a special report on new laws of importance to Montana schools and proposed legislation which, though unsuccessful, is of interest to educators. See pages 11-12 for other important news.

1961 LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO . . .

SCHOOL FINANCE AND BUDGETING

State Aid and Budgeting Authorization

Passed:

H.B. 159 -- provides for including in the transportation budget a contingency item of 10% of the schedule cost of transportation, or no less than \$100, to pay for transportation services for pupils not living in the district at budget time and not provided for otherwise in the transportation budget. Effective immediately.
-- Introduced by Seymour, Cerovski.

H.B. 374 -- the appropriation to the state public school equalization fund for foundation program payments and school transportation reimbursements. In its original form, this bill would have provided \$14.9 million for equalization. As finally amended, it provides \$16.6 million for equalization. In both cases, an amount of \$2.1 million was also provided for transportation, and in the final version, the transportation money is specifically earmarked. With the 3% increase in foundation program schedules for the next two years, the amount of money appropriated in H.B. 374 is expected to provide a state equalization level of about 90%. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Reed, Kvaalen.

H.B. 469 -- the classroom unit assistance bill, which takes effect this next year. This is one of the compromise measures passed at the close of the Session. It establishes the public school classroom unit assistance fund and provides for payments to schools on the basis of classroom units. Schools may use these payments to reduce general fund levies or may use them above the regular permissive area to increase budgeting authorization. Effective 7-1-61 for a two-year period only.
-- Introduced by Lundgren, Mathers, Bush.

H.B. 470 -- the companion measure to H.B. 469, appropriating \$1.7 million to the classroom unit assistance fund for the next two years. This measure provides that if the classroom unit assistance program is determined by the Supreme Court to be invalid, the classroom unit assistance money shall be transferred to the state public school equalization fund. In effect, the \$1.7 million in H.B. 470 was taken out of the money available for public school equalization and is to be distributed, not according to the foundation program formula, but according to the classroom unit method. It is expected that the drop in state equalization, caused by taking this money out of the public school equalization fund, will be made up by the classroom unit payments made under this new method, so that, for the next

SCHOOL FINANCE AND BUDGETING

State Aid and Budgeting Authorization

Passed:

H.B. 470, cont.

two years, no school should receive less state money than it received in this present year. Effective for the two-year period beginning 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Mathers, Lundgren, Bush.

S.B. 62 -- permits a school board to allocate funds from federal reimbursement in lieu of taxes to the school lunch budget to provide lunches for federally-connected indigent pupils. This new law provides that indigency must be certified to by the County Department of Welfare, assisted by a committee composed of the county superintendent of schools, the County Health Department, a school district authorized representative, and the board of trustees. Effective immediately. -- Introduced by DeWolfe, Nixon, Cotton, Nees, Morrow, Schoonover, Ullom, Durkee.

S.B. 94 -- permits high schools receiving federal reimbursements in lieu of taxes, and limited to the 10-mill permissive, to finance the difference between the 10-mill limit and the permissive percentage by the federal reimbursements. The law also permits the board of trustees of a school district to allocate P.L. 874 funds or other similar funds to the various operating budgets of the school district. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by DeWolfe, Durkee, Cotton, Ullom, Schoonover, Nixon.

S.B. 95 -- makes the same provisions for elementary schools that S.B. 94 makes for high schools. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by DeWolfe, Durkee, Cotton, Ullom, Schoonover, Nixon.

S.B. 207 -- provides a 3% increase in the foundation program schedules for the two-year period, 1961-1963. With the revenue available for the state public school equalization fund, the anticipated state equalization level for the two-year period is about 90%. Effective for a two-year period beginning 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Thiessen, Rieder, Cotton, McKeon, McGowan, Goodwin, Schoonover, Hauk, Stein, Dussault, McKenna (Judith Basin), Michels, Cook, O'Neill, Siderius, Hafferman, Rice, McKenna (Fergus).

Note: Combined with H.B. 469, S.B. 207, with its 3% increase in the foundation program, will result in an overall increase in school district budgeting authorization of approximately 5% to 6% for the next two years. This is due to the increase in the permissive and the authorization to use classroom unit assistance funds above the permissive, as well as to the increase in the actual foundation program schedule itself.

Killed:

H.B. 55 -- would have authorized a 35% reserve in the transportation fund budget. (This provision was also in H.B. 173.) -- Introduced by Barnard.

H.B. 75 -- intended to provide for increased budgeting authorization by adding to a school's ANB the enrollment increase anticipated for next year, but would have prevented county equalization from operating. -- Introduced by Reed, Haines, Aasheim, Page, Barnard, Kvaalen, Twedt, Spahr, Rosell.

SCHOOL FINANCE AND BUDGETING

State Aid and Budgeting Authorization

Killed:

H.B. 173 -- would have clarified and simplified the provisions of the school budget act. Also would have provided for increasing the permissive amount of the general fund budget by 10 percentage units or 5 mills, for establishing a reserve fund of 35% for the transportation budget, for reducing to one the number of budgets necessary for a non-operating district, and for permitting a district with federal funds which are more than adequate to pay all the district levies to budget the excess funds without holding an election. -- Introduced by Kvaalen, Reed.

H.B. 372 -- would have provided adjusted increases in the foundation program schedule. -- Introduced by Kvaalen, Reed.

H.B. 373 -- would have taken \$3.4 million away from foundation program equalization fund, and distributed this money to schools on the basis of ANB. If this bill had passed, the next two years would have found some schools receiving more, and others less, state money than at present, because of the departure from the foundation program equalization method, and the reduction in money available for the public school equalization fund. This bill would have caused a drop in the state equalization level from the present 94% to about 88% next year and 86% the following year. This would have resulted in more than doubling the district levy for state deficiency in every district where the state deficiency levy is now paid. The relatively small amount then returned to the district on the ANB basis would have been too little to offset the loss in state equalization funds. Because of the benefit to some, at the expense of others, the Department of Public Instruction opposed this bill. -- Introduced by Reed, Kvaalen.

H.B. 437 -- would have appropriated \$20.5 million to the state public school equalization fund, of which \$18.4 million would have been for foundation program equalization and \$2.1 million for transportation reimbursement. The amount of money in this bill would have provided an equalization level of about 96.5% for the next two years, based on the same foundation program as now in effect. This bill, while said to have been adequate to make possible 100% equalization of the foundation program, actually was about \$0.9 million short of the requirement, due to several factors, including the drop in anticipated income from grazing rentals, which decreases the anticipated Interest and Income revenue. H.B. 374, which passed, is in effect the same as H.B. 437, except that H.B. 374 contains \$1.7 million less for public school equalization than did H.B. 437. -- Introduced by Nichols.

S.B. 24 -- would have placed social security in the school district retirement fund instead of the general fund, thus effectively increasing the foundation program statewide by 2.5%. -- Introduced by Schoonover, McKeon, Thiessen.

S.B. 110 -- would have provided adjusted increases in the foundation program schedule. The degree of increase for each ANB category would have varied according to the inadequacy of the present foundation program schedule for that ANB category. This bill was supported by the Montana School Boards Association, the Montana Education Association, school administrators and the Department of Public Instruction. -- Introduced by Cotton, Thiessen, Dussault, Cumming, Lehrkind, Schoonover, Newman.

SCHOOL FINANCE AND BUDGETING

State Aid and Budgeting Authorization

Killed:

S.B. 118 -- would have eliminated the 5-mill district levy and 10-mill county levy for elementary schools and would have replaced these with a 15-mill county levy. The original bill provided for a different method of equalization, both at the county and state levels. The proposed formula would have made every district eligible for 50% of its foundation program from state funds, and all districts would have shared in any state deficiency (instead of, as now, only those districts eligible for less than 50% of their foundation program from state funds). County revenues would have been distributed on a proportionate, rather than an equalization, basis. -- Introduced by Thiessen, Carney, James, Brenner.

S.B. 121 -- would have extended the permissive amount of the general fund budget of a school receiving P.L. 874 funds and restricted by the millage limitation, to the permissive percentage or to a maximum determined by the amount of federal funds. (Bills which were enacted into law, intended to accomplish the same purpose, are S.B. 94 and S.B. 95.) -- Introduced by Thiessen, Durkee, Hafferman, Graham.

S.B. 134 -- would have changed, from 50% to 55%, the maximum portion of the foundation program which the state could finance for any district. This bill, in effect, would have increased the state's obligation, thus creating a larger deficiency in state aid because of the shortage of funds to meet the increased obligation. -- Introduced by Groff, Dussault.

Procedures Related to School Finance and Budgeting

Passed:

H.B. 11 -- brings up to date the law which governs payment of state equalization money. This law no longer requires the use of federal funds before receiving county equalization and/or state equalization. (The original law, enacted 1949, was never applied, because it would have prevented any schools from receiving federal impact funds. H.B. 11 makes law correspond with established practice.) Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Kvaalen.

H.B. 28 -- removes the 185-day divisor from the ANB formula for the foundation program, thus removing the financial penalty for schools operating 186-190 days. This law also provides that any newly-opened school must comply with at least the same minimum requirements for opening which a closed school must meet for re-opening, that is, there must be an enrollment of at least 5 children and the parents of at least 3 of these must petition for the opening of a new school. Effective immediately. -- Introduced by Leuthold, Aasheim.

H.B. 34 -- provides financial assistance for special education for the handicapped by requiring the district of residence to pay tuition to the district providing special classes for children not living in the special education district. An amendment to this bill also requires a school district to provide special classes when there are at least 10 mentally-retarded or physically-handicapped children in the district. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Haines, Lucas.

H.B. 51 -- provides that all the high schools operated within the incorporated limits of a city shall be considered a high school unit for budget purposes, just as all elementary schools in a city are now considered a budget unit. Effective immediately. -- Introduced by Higham.

SCHOOL FINANCE AND BUDGETING

Procedures Related to School Finance and Budgeting

Passed:

Sub. H.B. 65 -- permits school districts and county high schools to invest, in short-term obligations, any funds from the sale of bonds, for which there is no immediate use. This law permits the schools to gain the interest from such investments. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Committee on Judiciary.

H.B. 179 -- requires county treasurers to keep separate accounts for the various funds of the school districts, and to make reports in accordance with the budget time schedule. The new law requires that the county treasurer provide the county superintendent with a financial report of school districts by July 10, rather than August 10. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Kvaalen.

H.B. 324 -- revises the high school district bonding law to conform with the Constitution as amended by the 5-and-5 bonding limitation amendment. Effective immediately. -- Introduced by Edwards.

H.B. 341 -- provides state transportation reimbursement out of an earmarked appropriation to the state public school equalization fund. This new law also does away with conflicts pertaining to special education transportation reimbursement from the state. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Hazelbaker, Haughey.

H.B. 358 -- provides a uniform and specifically-defined procedure for budgeting in joint school districts, to simplify joint district financial procedures. Effective immediately. -- Introduced by Cerovski, Kvaalen, Aasheim.

S.B. 50 -- repeals an obsolete provision for a tax levy for textbooks. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Committee on Education.

S.B. 88 -- defines residence for the purposes of taking the school census. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Carney, Shaw, Thiessen, Cotton.

S.B. 89 -- defines residence for purposes of elementary school tuition. Effective immediately. -- Introduced by Shaw, Carney, Thiessen, Cotton.

S.B. 93 -- prohibits payment of state equalization aid to high schools having an ANB of 24 or less for 3 consecutive years, if not approved as an isolated high school. This law also will require, beginning in 1962, written application by May 1 for approval of isolation for elementary schools with an ANB of 8 or less and high schools with an ANB of 24 or less. Applications for high schools are to be acted on by the county budget board; for elementary schools, by the budget board, the county superintendent and the state superintendent. The law becomes effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Cotton, Groff, Cumming.

S.B. 105 -- defines residence for purposes of school transportation. This law essentially provides that the school district or county which pays a pupil's tuition is also responsible for paying any transportation for that pupil. Effective immediately. -- Introduced by Thiessen, Cotton.

SCHOOL FINANCE AND BUDGETING

Procedures Related to School Finance and Budgeting

Killed:

H.B. 103 -- would have permitted high schools in high school districts the same privilege now afforded all other schools in holding a second election to approve a special levy for maintenance and operation. -- Introduced by Kvaalen.

H.B. 160 -- would have authorized an emergency budget for other emergency situations than the four now specified by law. The primary purpose of this bill was to provide for the sudden influx of population expected from missile base construction and other unusual activities anticipated in Montana in the near future. -- Introduced by Reed, Haines, Twedt, Page, Kvaalen, Rosell, Seymour.

H.B. 178 -- would have raised the elementary tuition responsibility of the resident district to the actual per-pupil cost of the educating district. -- Introduced by Beam, Schye.

H.B. 213 -- would have raised high school tuition responsibility of the resident county to the actual per-pupil cost of the educating high school. -- Introduced by Beam, Schye.

H.B. 356 -- one of a series of measures to increase the percentage of qualified taxpayers voting on bond issues, and to require that at least 40% of the qualified real estate taxpayers must approve a bond issue. -- Introduced by Rygg, Lundgren, Picard.

S.B. 106 -- would have defined residence for the purpose of high school tuition, similar to the definition provided for elementary tuition in S.B. 89. -- Introduced by Thiessen, Cotton.

S.B. 131 -- would have changed the time of state equalization payments to schools from twice a year to three times a year, with one-quarter of the payment to be made by January 31, one-quarter by March 31, and one-half by June 30. -- Introduced by Mackay.

S.B. 152 -- would have established a ceiling on high school tuition payments for attendance in neighboring states, equivalent to the maximum payment within Montana. -- Introduced by Brownfield.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND TRUSTEES

Passed:

H.B. 142 -- permits the trustees of a high school district to decide upon a special levy without calling in the trustees of the common school districts. Effective immediately. -- Introduced by Hibbard, Reed, Dykstra.

H.B. 231 -- raises architects' fees for public buildings, including schools. Effective immediately. -- Introduced by Broeder, Conklin, Daniels, Loman.

H.B. 283 -- removes the restriction which has prevented more than one change in the territory of a school district in any year. This new law should help to accelerate voluntary consolidation of districts. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Lundgren.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND TRUSTEES

Passed:

Sub. H.B. 297 -- establishes the school day as "a pupil instruction day" of not less than 6 hours for grades 4-12, not less than 4 hours in the lowest primary grades, and not less than 2 hours for kindergarten. This new law provides that the State Board of Education may approve a shorter day in emergencies. This law also sets minimum of 180 days for the school year. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Committee on Education.

H.B. 363 -- provides for a 2% preference to Montana bidders on public contracts, including those of school districts. The preference does not apply to contracts involving federal aid. Effective immediately. -- Introduced by Picard, Laas, Jensen (Lake).

H.B. 404 -- removes from the law the requirement that a school district must furnish clothing and medical aid to indigent children. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Kvaalen, Reed.

S.B. 201 -- requires public buildings, including schools, which use coal for heating, to use Montana native bituminous or lignite coal. This new law does not prohibit the use of coal from outside of Montana, if the non-native coal does not cost more than Montana coal; nor does it require non-coal burning institutions to convert to coal. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by O'Neill.

Killed:

H.B. 78 -- would have permitted trustees to pay up to \$1.00 per hour to judges of school district elections. -- Introduced by Higham.

H.B. 220 -- the school district reorganization bill proposed by the Governor's committee, would have provided for making an overall plan for redistricting, subject to approval by the voters. All mandatory aspects of this proposed legislation were removed. -- Introduced by Higham, Hawks, Spahr, Kvaalen, Leuthold.

H.B. 321 -- would have established a voluntary consolidation incentive plan, under which bonus payments from state funds would have been made to school districts for voluntary consolidation according to the terms of the proposed legislation. Payments would have been made for the first three years following consolidation, as a means of assisting the new districts financially, and making up for the loss of foundation program benefits which occur when two smaller schools are combined into one larger school. -- Introduced by Lundgren, Higham, Murray.

H.B. 349 -- would have provided uniform procedures for changing school district boundaries, to eliminate the conflicts and confusion of present laws and to expedite the voluntary consolidation of school districts. -- Introduced by Adams, Lundgren, Rosell, Lord.

H.B. 403 -- (Vetoed) -- would have repealed the duty of trustees to provide clothing and medical aid for indigent children. (Vetoed because of technical error.) -- Introduced by Kvaalen, Reed.

H.B. 424 -- would have raised the compulsory school attendance age from 16 to 18 years or through grade 12 instead of grade 8, and would have required attendance at an accredited school. -- Introduced by Bashor.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND TRUSTEES

Killed:

S.B. 37 -- would have given school boards legal authority to establish school safety patrols and would have exempted from liability school authorities and pupils, should injury result from operation of safety patrols. -- Introduced by Lehrkind, Dussault, Ullom.

S.B. 160 -- similar to H.B. 424, to raise school attendance age to 18 years, or through grade 12 at an accredited school. -- Introduced by Beley, James, Nixon, Rostad.

S.B. 197 -- would have required all high schools to provide in-class driver training, with 10% of fines to go to school districts on the basis of participating students. -- Introduced by Schoonover, Nees.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Passed:

H.B. 12 -- changes the deadline for publication of county superintendent's annual financial report for school districts from 30 to 90 days after the close of the school year. In the new law, the contents of the report are revised to fit present budgets and funds. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Kvaalen.

H.B. 108 -- repeals the mandatory requirement for the holding of teachers' institutes by county superintendents. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Edwards, Kvaalen.

H.B. 181 -- raises mileage for county and state employees and officers from 7¢ to 8¢ per mile. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Keller, Shelden, Haines, Judge.

H.B. 253 -- earmarks certain fines for purposes other than deposit in the county common school fund. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Bradford, Anderson (Yellowstone), Blewett, Stimatz.

Sub. H.B. 269 -- raises salaries of county officers, including county superintendents, by approximately \$250 to \$425 per year, except in Yellowstone County where the salaries will be decreased. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Townships and Counties Committee.

S.B. 49 -- repeals an outmoded report, by the county superintendent to the state treasurer, of the teaching positions in the county. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Committee on Education.

Killed:

H.B. 154 -- would have submitted to the voters a constitutional amendment to eliminate the office of county superintendent of schools from election. -- Introduced by Aasheim, Shelden, Kolar, Haines.

TEACHERS

Passed:

H.B. 38 -- provides the same penalties for teacher contract violations occurring before school starts as are now provided for such violations occurring in mid-year. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Stearns, Lord, Spahr, Bush.

H.B. 170 -- changes the deadline for registering teaching certificates with the county superintendent from 10 days after the start of the school to 60 days after the teacher begins teaching. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Spahr.

H.B. 177 -- removes the fine (\$100.00) and jail sentence (90 days) for teachers failing to clean outhouses. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Beam.

S.B. 23 -- permits foreign teachers to teach for one-year periods in elementary schools, whereas formerly this provision applied only to high school and college teachers. The principal effect of this new law is expected to be the alleviation of the shortage of foreign language teachers for elementary schools. Incidentally, this new provision will make it possible for Montana elementary teachers to participate in foreign exchange programs. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Schoonover, Thiessen, Barnard.

Killed:

H.B. 66 -- would have required, after July 1, 1962, a Bachelor's Degree for an elementary teaching certificate. -- Introduced by Spahr, Aasheim, Haines, Rosell, Reed.

H.B. 183 -- would have permitted trustees to retire teachers 65 years old by September 1, or to retain teachers until the age of 70. -- Introduced by Kvaalen, Beam, Cerovski, Hibbard, Gustafson.

H.B. 418 -- would have required an annual health certificate for teachers. -- Introduced by Stearns, Higham (by request).

H.B. 419 -- would have made teacher tenure effective after four years instead of after three years. This bill also would have removed tenure provisions for principals. -- Introduced by Stearns, Higham (by request).

S.B. 76 -- would have established a minimum sick leave for teachers, of 5 days per year up to an accumulated total of 30 days. -- Introduced by Cotton, Rieder, Thiessen, O'Neill, Cook.

S.B. 147 -- would have raised, from \$6,000 to \$7,500, the ceiling on teachers' salaries considered "earnable compensation" for retirement system purposes. -- Introduced by Cotton, Schoonover, Dussault, Michels, Rieder.

STATE EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION

Passed:

H.B. 208 -- authorized the superintendent of public instruction to publish, and sell at cost, the Montana School Laws. This new law will make it possible to provide school laws which are annotated (as are the Revised Codes of Montana), and

STATE EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION

Passed:

H.B. 208, cont.

will make possible the provision of a hard-cover volume with cumulative pocket supplements to be provided after each legislative session. Effective immediately.
-- Introduced by Haines.

Killed:

H.B. 74 -- would have placed the elected office of superintendent of public instruction under the appointed State Board of Education. -- Introduced by Barnard.

S.B. 7 -- would have submitted to the voters a constitutional amendment to remove the administration of the university system from the State Board of Education (ex officio Board of Regents), and to establish a separate Board of Regents for the university system. -- Introduced by Durkee, Groff, Mackay, Cumming, James.

S.B. 165 -- would have submitted to the voters a constitutional amendment allowing the Legislature to establish qualifications for the office of state superintendent of public instruction. -- Introduced by Cumming, Dussault, James, Shaw, Schoonover, Rieder, Thomas, Thiessen.

MISCELLANEOUS

Passed:

S.B. 51 -- makes the school laws agree with the motor vehicle laws on the requirement that school bus drivers be at least 21 years old. Effective immediately.
-- Introduced by Committee on Education.

S.B. 157 -- increases from 12 to 24 the number of scholarships for Indian students available annually at Montana university units. Effective 7-1-61. -- Introduced by Schoonover, DeWolfe.

Killed:

H.B. 33 -- would have increased grazing rentals on state lands, thus increasing revenue to the Interest and Income fund by approximately \$1,000,000 in the next biennium. (Would have more than offset the loss in interest and income revenue which will result from the expiration, in February, 1961, of the one-year bonus which was enacted by the 1959 Legislature.) -- Introduced by Schwinden, Nichols, Bardanoue, Kvaalen, Spahr, Leuthold.

H.B. 200 -- would have appropriated \$25,000 for experimental work in educational television in Montana schools. This bill would have made it possible for the state superintendent, the State Board of Education, and the university system to do basic work necessary to bringing to Montana classrooms the benefits of educational television. -- Introduced by Hanks, Haines, Reed (by request).

S.B. 61 -- would have made Veterans' Day a school day instead of a holiday.
-- Introduced by Cotton, Groff, Rostad, Brenner.

CURRENT NEWS . . .

Three hundred fifty school administrators, county superintendents, principals and supervisors participated in the 13th Annual Conference of School Administrators called by Superintendent of Public Instruction Harriet Miller last week.

IMPORTANT REMINDERS . . .

Teachers holding Provisional Certificates granted in 1959 must meet all renewal requirements listed on pages 8-9, "Certification of Teachers and School Administrators in Montana." The summer of 1961 is available for acquiring renewal credits in accordance with the Plan of Intent accompanying the original application for the Provisional Certificate. Provisional Certificates granted in 1959 will not be renewed unless the renewal requirements are met.

All teachers and administrators: Please be sure that your certificate is registered in your present name; this is essential for proper protection of your certification record. If your name is not now the same as on your current certificate, please advise Certification Director, Mrs. Elsie Ekegren, Department of Public Instruction, of your present name and the name appearing on your certificate.

High school principals who received the questionnaire, "Offerings and Enrollments in High School Subjects, 1960-61," from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, are urged to complete and return it to that office as soon as possible.

COMING . . .

April 9-15 -- Pan American Week. An attractive and comprehensive kit, in English and Spanish, is free to schools. Write: Pan American Union, Washington 6, D.C.

April 16-22 -- National Library Week.

May 7-13 -- Conservation Week.

May 13 -- Montana Student Librarians will hold their annual meeting at the Laurel High School.

FREE MATERIALS . . .

Science Clubs of America materials; write Leslie V. Watkins, Executive Secretary, Science Clubs of America, 1719 N Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

National Student Traffic Safety Program materials from the National Commission on Safety Education, N.E.A., 1201 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

SCHOLARSHIP INFORMATION . . .

For high school juniors and seniors, write The Anaconda Company, Scientific Achievement Program, Box 151, Great Falls.

For graduate librarians, the Frederic G. Melcher Scholarship (\$750 to \$1,000, for training to work with children), and the Dutton-Macrae Award (\$1,000 fellowship for advancement of library service to young people); write American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago 11, Illinois.

SUMMER OFFERINGS . . .

National Science Foundation Institutes in Montana will be ... at Montana State College in chemistry for high school science and college teachers ... at Montana State University in biology, radiation biology and mathematics for high school science and mathematics teachers. Details from the institutions.

1961 Library Workshop, July 17-18, at Montana State University, for school and public librarians, teachers and administrators. Graduate or undergraduate credit.

Aero-Space Education Workshop for teachers and school administrators, June 12-30, at Eastern Montana College of Education, Northern Montana College, and Western Montana College of Education. An advanced workshop is scheduled at Eastern for July 3-21. SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE. Write Aviation Education Supervisor Mary Jo Janey, Department of Public Instruction.

"U.S. Policy Toward Newly-Emerging Governments," June 12-July 14 at University of Wyoming. FELLOWSHIPS AVAILABLE. Write, by April 15, Dr. Eugene N. Hardy, Chairman, International Affairs Institute, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

First International Aero-Space Education Workshop, July 10-August 18, a graduate seminar for credit, from San Francisco to Seattle to Anchorage, Copenhagen, Berlin, London, Paris, Rome, Geneva. Cost, \$1,695 (nearly all-inclusive), with a "pay-later" plan available. Write, by May 15, Dr. Kenneth E. Young, Coordinator, Aero-Space Education Workshop, University of Nevada, Reno.

"The Linguistic Development of the Primary School Child" is the subject of a seminar, July 10-28, at the University of Nottingham, planned for American teachers. Details from Professor M. M. Lewis, Director of the University of Nottingham Institute of Education, Derby Road, Nottingham, England.

Narcotics education courses are scheduled at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, from June 26-August 5, and at Chataqua, New York, from August 14-25. Information from the Narcotics Education Bureau, National Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

For junior and senior boys and girls, the Third Annual Junior Engineers' and Scientists' Summer Institute (JESSI) will be at Washington State University, Pullman, from June 11 to 24, for boys . . . for girls, at Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, from June 18 to July 1.

SPECIAL REQUEST . . .

An elementary school principal in the Philippines sends, as a private citizen, an urgent appeal for supplies for rural schools there. He says, "It is not uncommon to find a rural classroom containing 50 to 60 pupils equipped with possibly three or four (total) text books. This same class may be sharing a few scraps of paper and pencil stubs." . . . The writer, James E. Phillips, has sent a request to each state, asking that if any materials can be donated, they be sent directly to the schools. He has listed the needy rural schools, and allocated these, all in Marinduque Province, for Montanans to help, if possible: Boac North Central, Boac South Central, Buenavista General, Gasan Central, Mogpog Central, Sta. Cruz East Central, Sta. Cruz West Central, Torrijos Central. (A sample address: Boac North Central School, Marinduque Province, Republic of the Philippines.)

ANNOUNCEMENT . . . Homer Loucks, Malta Superintendent of Schools, on June 1 will become Director of Instructional Services with the Department of Public Instruction.